

An Introduction

to the ART of

PRELUDING and EXTEMPORIZING.

in Six Lessons for the

Harpsichord (OR) Harp;

respectfully dedicated

TO

Mrs. Crawford,

By

(A. F. KOLLMANN.)

Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.

(p. 3.)

Pr. 5

Entered at Stationers Hall

LONDON.

Printed for R. Wornum & N. 42, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.

Where may be had four Sonatas for the Harpsichord or Piano Forte with an Accompaniment for a Violin by the same Author.

13 Just published. Grand Sonata for three Hands by J. W. Handley.

Preface

THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC very much resembles a Language, and a Person who can only play by Notes or Memory, but not out of his own Fancy or Invention, may be compared to one who can read a Language and repeat some Parts of it, but who cannot converse in it. One principal Object therefore in the Study of Music should be to obtain the Capacity of expressing voluntary Thoughts, either before and between other Pieces of regular Composition, or without Regard to any musical Piece.

But as the Art of Preluding and Extemporizing with Judgment, requires besides other Qualities a Knowledge, which cannot be obtained in a short Time, and which many Performers never obtain at all, it follows: that without a certain Acquaintance with some harmonious Passages, which may be of the same Use in learning Music, as Dialogues are in acquiring the Knowledge of a Language: all Beginners and many Players, are under the disagreeable Necessity, either not to encourage their own Fancy at all, or to flourish up and down without any Meaning and Effect. And as it is impossible for a Teacher of Music to write down for every Scholar a sufficient Number of Examples to answer the Purpose in Question, (particularly where Schools are attended) The Author has in the following Pages attempted a Collection of the said Kind, on which he thinks it expedient to make the following previous Observations:

The Work in general is intended to furnish Players of different Capacities with Subjects for Preluding or Extemporizing and thereby to render them acquainted with those Elements of Music on which they are constructed, and with the Method, by which they may proceed from the same to some regular Inventions of their own.

Every Example therefore in the following Lessons is calculated to be used as a short Prelude, or Fantasy in the Manner in which it is written, and at the same Time (the sixth Lesson excepted) to serve not only in one Key, Mood, or

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Tempo, as Compositions in general, but to be used in any major or minor Mood, and to be played fast or slow, as the Occasion or Capacity of the Performer will permit.

Besides the above, the following Lessons are calculated to afford an equal Practice in every major and minor Mood, which, tho' it is of the greatest Importance in learning to play, can not be obtained from Compositions which are not expressly intended for the same Purpose. And for the sake of not mixing Notes of one Scale with those of another, but to render the Practice in every particular Mood as distinct as possible, most Examples are entirely diatonic. By which the Work also is rendered useful for the Harp.

It is presumed the whole will be found comprehensible to those who wish or are compelled to make use of it without the Assistance of a Master. But as the Work would have been extended beyond its intended limits by adding more practical Explanations, it must be recommended to Masters more fully to shew the different Uses that can be made of every Example according to the Rules and Observations given; and how a great Number of new Passages can be invented by using only Part of an Example, or by joining Part of one Example to another, or how those who have already made a Beginning in the Study of Harmony can set different Harmonies over the same Bass as at the End of the second fourth and fifth Lesson, or how an Example can be prolonged in the manner it begins like those in the second and third Lesson, or by more Ways their own Knowledge shall dictate. And for the sake of those who might think the present Attempt still incomplete, it may be added that it shall be followed by an Introduction to Modulation, on a similar Plan.



LESSON 1. Common Chords and the Marks of every major and minor Mood.

A common Chord to

any Bass Note consists of its Third Fifth and Octave, which are to be counted upwards from the Bass, viz :

every common Chord
can be taken in three
different Positions, viz. :
the Third or Fifth or
Octave above .

A circular Succession of common Chords with the major Third.

A circular Succession of common Chords with the minor Third.

The diagram illustrates a circular progression of common chords, each consisting of a root note, a major third, and a minor third. The chords are arranged in four columns, with the first column starting on a C-clef (treble clef) and the subsequent columns on a C-clef (bass clef). The chords are connected by curved lines, indicating a continuous sequence. The chords are labeled with their constituent notes: C, E, G (C major); D, F, A (D minor); E, G, B (E major); F, A, C (F major); G, B, D (G major); A, C, E (A minor); B, D, F (B minor); and C, E, G (C major). The sequence is circular, with the final chord (C, E, G) connecting back to the first chord (C, E, G). The text "or" is placed between the first and second columns, and between the third and fourth columns, indicating that the chords can be played in either the treble or bass clef.

In the above two Systems (commonly called the musical Circle) it must be observed: **Firſtly** that by Turns once the Octave and once the Third lies above, and **Secondly** that the Treble and Baſs always move in the contrary Motion. The ſame Rules muſt be obſerved, if either Syſtem ſhall begin with the Third above.

Concerning the Marks of every major or minor Mood, it appears in the above Systems: Firstly that **FLATS INCREASE** or **SHARPS DECREASE** as the Bafs Notes proceed by **FIFTHS DOWNWARDS** * and Secondly (if both Systems are used backwards) that **SHARPS INCREASE** or **FLATS DECREASE** as the Bafs Notes proceed by **FIFTHS UPWARDS**. And also Thirdly that Flats or Sharps increase in the FOLLOWING ORDER viz: Flats: B, E, A, D, G, C, and Sharps: F, C, G, D, A, E. And Fourthly that both Flats and Sharps DECREASE IN THE SAME ORDER BACKWARDS.

All of which a Scholar ought to get by Heart and for the sake of Practice never to name Flats or Sharps out of the present Order.

Practice of common Chords in all three Positions.

or, beginning always with the Third above. or the Chord also in the Bafs.

Harpeggios for the above Examples. or

All these Examples ought to be Practised through the whole musical Circle, both by ascending and descending Fifths, and in minor as well as major. Which Practice it is hoped will be as amusing, as it is improving in general, and necessary for the sake of the following Lessons.

A short Prelude composed

from the above Examples.

To be used in any major

or minor Mood.

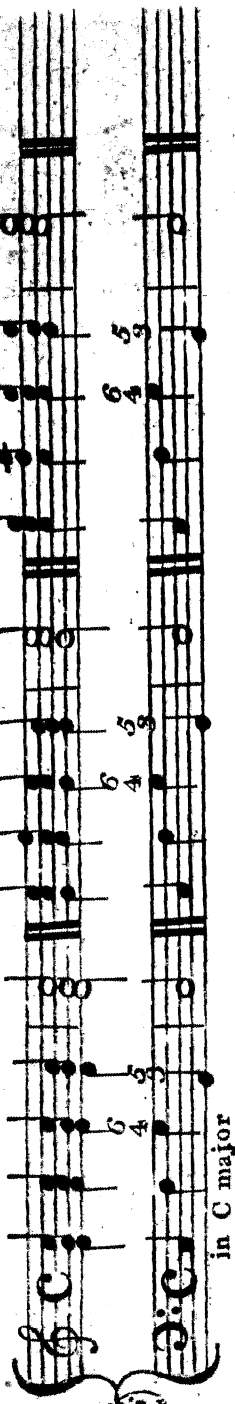
or the same with any
of the above Harpeggios

Tho' many more Examples of a similar Nature could have been given, the above are thought sufficient for the present Purpose, and the Invention of more is left to every Performer's own Pleasure and Ingenuity.

LESSON 2 Cadences

1st Position.

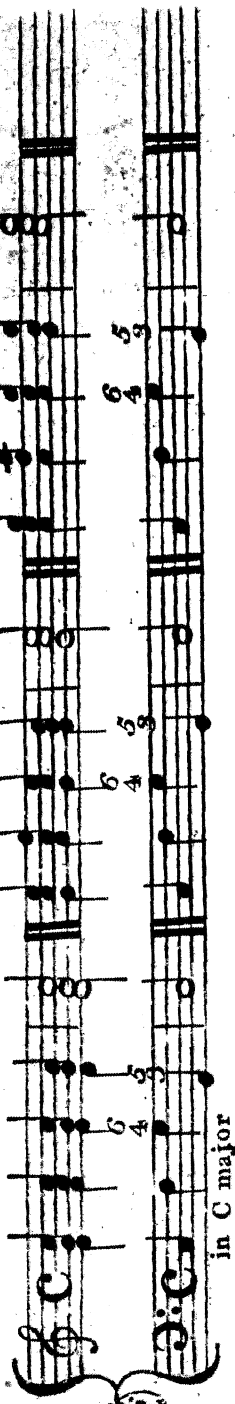
a, b, c, d,



in C major

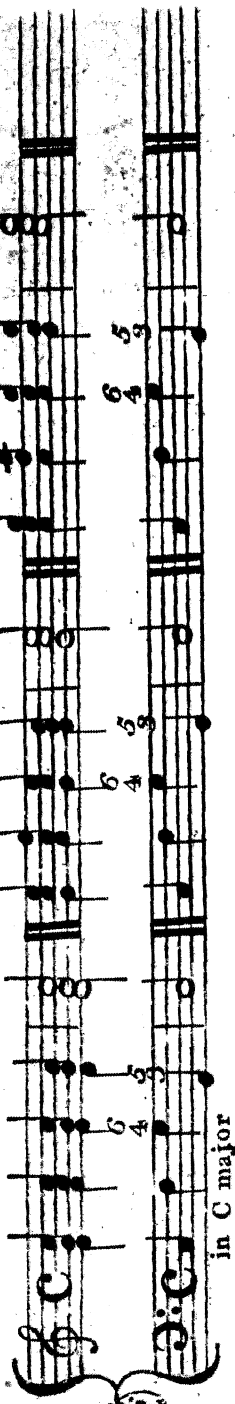
2nd Position.

a, b, c, d,



3rd Position.

a, b, c, d,



A simple and usual Cadence consists

of the following common Chords :

a that of the Key Note

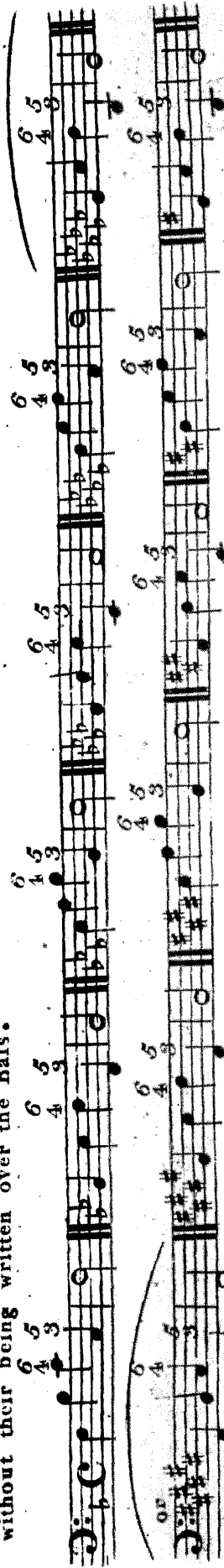
b Fourth

c Key Note to the Fifth (being 6)

d Fifth

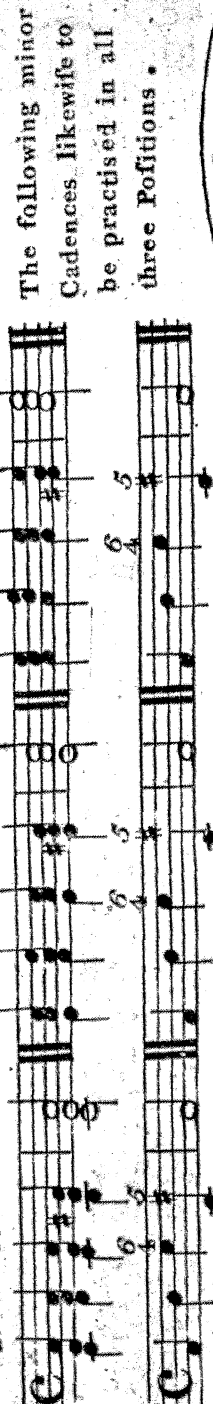
e Key Note again . Viz :

Every one of the following Cadences ought to be practised in all three Positions like the above in C major. And a Person who has sufficiently studied and practised the first Lesson will be able to find out the Chords in such Positions without their being written over the Bass.



1st Position.

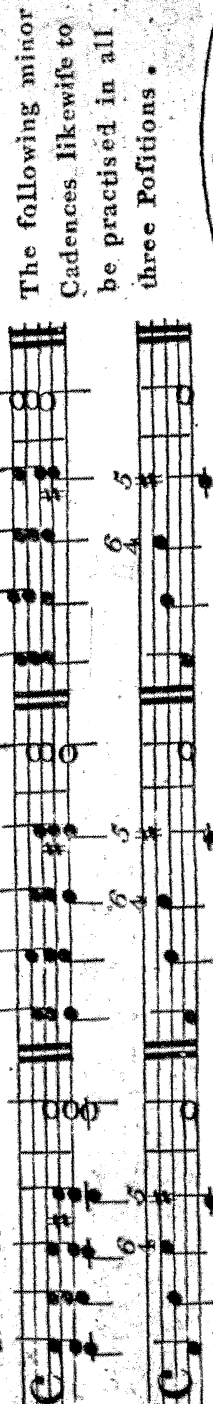
a, b, c, d,



in A minor

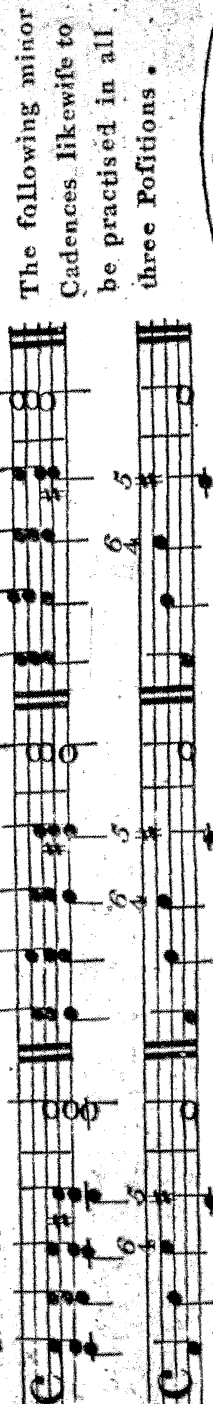
2nd Position.

a, b, c, d,



3rd Position.

a, b, c, d,



A minor Cadence consists of the same common Chords as a major one. Which all are minor, except that of the Fifth (at d) which always is major.

The following minor Cadences likewise to be practised in all three Positions.



Six other Cadences which also may be transposed into all major and minor Moods and practised in all three Positions.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

All these Examples will admit the Chord of the Seventh on the Fifth (or Note before last) like N^o. I., by which their Number is doubled; and also bear more different Accompaniments which a Master can shew.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Six Sorts of Harpeggios for the above Cadences, and for all other Examples in this work consisting of Chords.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

in five Parts (fine for the Harp.)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

These Harpeggios may be augmented to a great Number without altering the Position of a Chord, or touching any other Note than those three or four belonging to a Chord.

LESSON 3.

1. The Scale in its natural Progression.

2. The same with a short Return upon the Octave.

3. The common Chord in its different Positions.

4. The same with a Turn on the Octave.

5. The Scale with a Return from the Seventh to the Third above.

6. Common Chords one over the other.

twice

7. The Scale in descending Sixths.

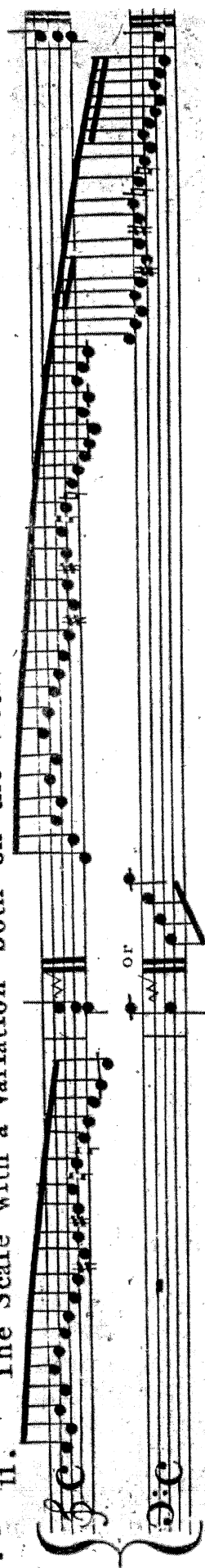
8. The Scale in Thirds both ascending and descending

9. The Scale in reverse Turns.

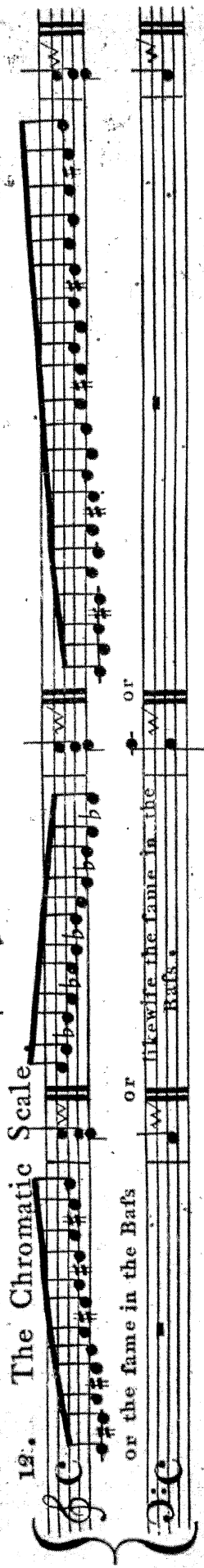
10. The Scale from Octave to Octave and from Fifth to Fifth alternately.

or the whole with one Hand.

11. The Scale with a Variation both on the Octave and Fifth .

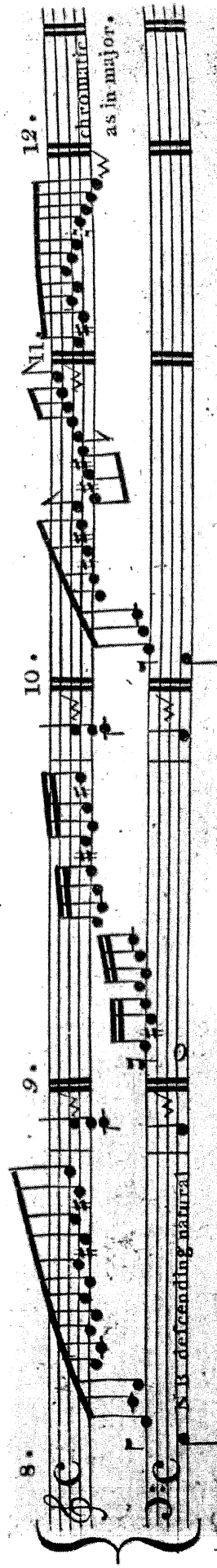
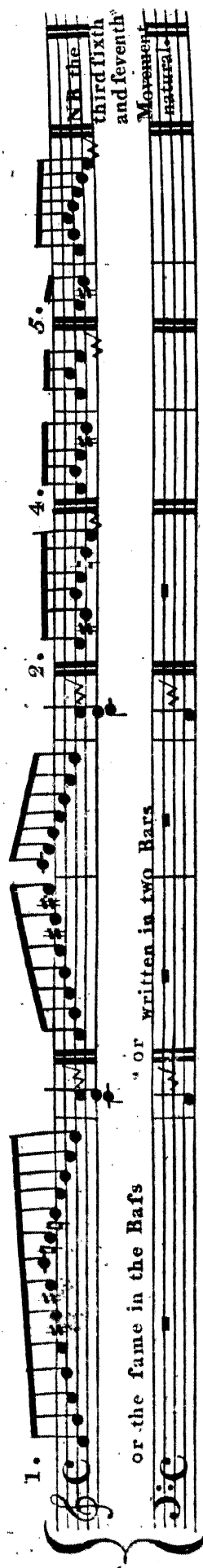


12. The Chromatic Scale



As the Subjects of the above Movements are so very simple, it will be easy to transpose them into any other MAJOR Mood, if only due Attention is paid to the Sharps or Flats in such Mood, and to the Explanation over each Movement .

The only Thing which is to be considered if they shall be transposed into any MINOR Mood, is: The Difference in the ascending or descending minor Scale. For in minor the Scale descends according to its Marks, and ascends with the major Sixth and Seventh. See the Effect of this Rule in the foregoing Examples by the following :



LESSON 4 A Series of common Chords, contained in the diatonic Scale.

//

Major in C. 1st Position.

2nd Position.

3^d Position.

The following Examples ought to be practised in all three Positions like the above in C, and it is hoped they will be found more improving in the Manner they stand than with the Chords over the Bass.

12 Minore in A.

1st Position.

2nd Position.

3^d Position

The following Examples also to be practised in all three Positions like the above, which shew that in minor all these Chords are natural according to the Scale, except that on the Fifth, (in the 2nd and 4th Bar) which always has the major Third, in the same manner as at the Cadences (Lesson 2 Page 6.)

The musical score is organized into three main sections, each corresponding to a different position. Each section contains two staves (treble and bass clef) and a series of musical examples. The first section, labeled '1st Position', shows chords and scales in A minor. The second section, labeled '2nd Position', shows the same material shifted up one octave. The third section, labeled '3^d Position', shows the material shifted up two octaves. The examples include various chords (triads and dyads) and scales, with some examples marked with 'X' to indicate specific techniques or cadences. The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats) to define the A minor key signature.

Several other Forms of the foregoing Movement.

Contrary Motion

minor

contrary Motion

with intermixed Chords of the Sixth

Chromatic

descending only with 4 3 and 9 8
with 6 5 and 4 3
or
with 4 3 and 6 5
in five Parts both ascending and descending (fine for the Harp.)
in five Parts both ascending and descending (fine for the Harp.)
in five Parts both ascending and descending (fine for the Harp.)

other Key, but not in all three Positions, except with some Alterations.

every Example of this Page can be used in any other Key, but not in all three Positions, except with some Alterations.

(A) its natural Accompaniment

Major	in C	1st Position
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	366
367</		

2nd. Position

Maggiore in C I. Poltton
 2. Poltton

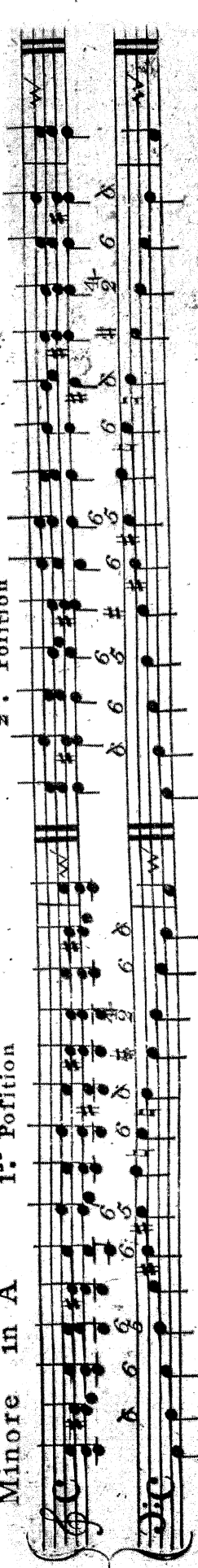
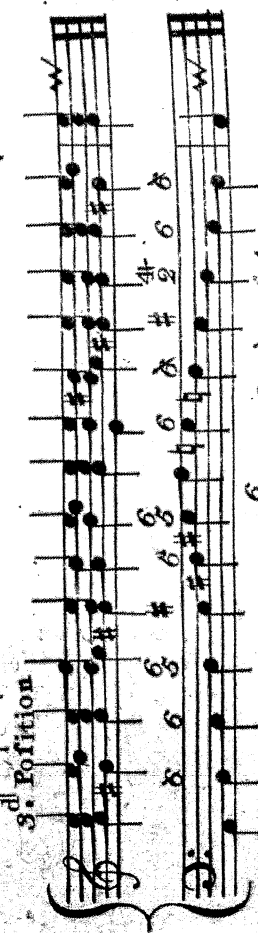
Tho the 2^d and 3^d Position of the accompanied Scale will not produce as good an Effect for a Prelude as the 1st, yet the following Scales ought likewise to be practised in all three Positions for the sake of those Chords that have not been practised in such Positions in the former Lessons. viz: 6 6

[illegible][illegible]

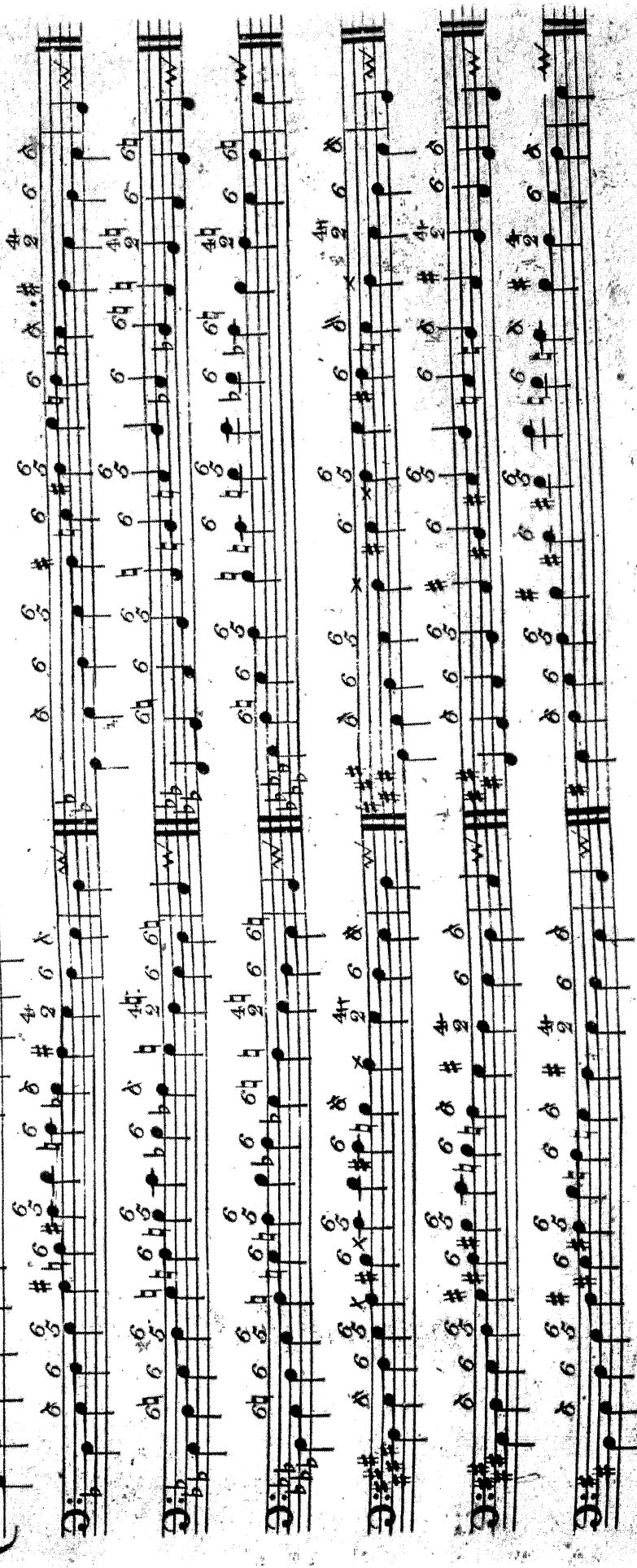
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The lyrics are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Minore in A

1st Position2nd Position3rd Position

As in the general Course of Compositions there is not so much Opportunity for Practice in the minor Moods as in the major ones tho an equal Perfection in both is wanted: a diligent Study and Practice of the following minor Scales in all three Positions is recommended to those who wish to become proficient in Playing.



(B) Six other Forms of the accompanied Scale.

1.

2.

3.

4.

4. The Chromatic Scale.

5. Diatonic and Chromatic intermixed.

6. The Scale, with whole Tones throughout.

LESSON 6

Six Preludes to Sonatas of different Composers (following in alphabetical Order) and a Postlude to a Sonata by the Author

As short Specimens, how some chief Thoughts of a musical Piece may be used with more or less Liberty, for precluding in the Character of the same.

1. to Burney's Sonata IV. Op. I.

Allegro Spiritoso

2. to Clementi's Toccata Op. XI.

Prestissimo

4. to Haydn's Sonata II. Op. LVIII.

Allegro Moderato

fz *p*

Postlude to Kollman's Sonata III Op. II.

Prestissimo

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 12 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo marking 'Prestissimo' is placed above the first staff. The score is characterized by rapid, flowing sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) at the beginning, 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in the middle, and 'f' (forte) towards the end. There are also markings for 'ten' (tension) and 'cres' (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'FINE.' written vertically on the right side of the final staff.

